

JUNE

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13.—No. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1849.

Whole No. 652

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shackelford, & Gracior,
Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Tender their services in the **Factorage & Commission Business** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Plantations.

No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, { AU. 1848.
CHARLESTON, S. C. {
Refer to
J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISBET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,

Gilliland & Howell,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
NO. 7. HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Landreth's Warranted
Garden Seeds, and
Implements for Farm and Garden use.
THE 51 accher has on sale at the
AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,
No. 250 King Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
A full assortment of all articles in his line, needed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw-Cutters, Corn, Shellers, Manure-Forkes, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

D. M. LANDRETH,
Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crockery and Glass-Ware,
153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union.
March 6, 1849.

H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 12, Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 6, 1849.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK
(Late Roosevelt & Barr.)
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVELT,
SILVER HIVE,
R. A. CLARK
April 4, 1848.

WILSON, BATES & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 3, main Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, MORRISON & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British
DRY GOODS,
No. 9 Hayne Street,
April 4, 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY WARE-HOUSE.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.
No. 165 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON S. C.
J. F. CONDICT,
PETER JACOBUS,
D. JENNINGS,
MANUFACTURERS AT NEWARK, N. Y.

ROBINSON & CALDWELL,
FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAGWOOD'S WHARF,
JOHN ROBINSON,
JAMES K. ROBINSON,
JAMES M. CALDWELL,
{ Charleston, S. C.

HIRSH ROBERTS,
Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Nos. 73 and 154, Gibbons Buildings,
SAVANNAH, GA.

CASH STORE.
THE undersigned is just receiving a
fresh supply of
Spring & Summer Goods,
which will be sold unusually low for
cash or to punctual customers.
April 8, 1849. S. P. HUDSON.

Factory Thread,
IRON, Nails, Sugar, Coffee and Mo-
lasses for sale low for cash by
April 3, 1849. S. P. HUDSON.

New York and Savannah

LINE OF
OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE,
Capt. THOMAS LYON, (late of the Wm. Sun
brock), leaves Savannah for New York, on
Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every
Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,500
tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the
most substantial manner, and with every regard
to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNESSEE,
is nearly ready, and will take her place in the
line in a few days, so that one will leave
New York and Savannah every Wednesday.
The facilities and advantages offered by this line
to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,
Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried
and duly appreciated.

For persons intending to take passage in this
line, are assured that the Central Mail Road
Company, will, whenever necessary, run a special
train to suit the arrival and departure of the
steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to
PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St.,
March 6, 1849.—15.

THOMAS C. NISBET,
Factor & Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Will give strict attention to all consignments
entrusted to his care.
All orders will be made on Produce
Store.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet,
Jacksonville.

PADELFORD & FAY,
Commission Merchants,
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, G.

AGUSTA
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warehouse and Commission
Business.
AGUSTA, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage,
respectfully renews the tender of his services
to his friends and the public generally in the
above business.

His extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE
is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Rail-
road, and they continue to receive orders and
other consignments per Railroad, without any
charge for Drugges.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES
ROOM on Broad-street, where one of the partners
may at all times be found. Liberal advances
made, when required, on produce in store.

PADELFORD & FAY,
JANUARY 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte Book,
Music and Stationery Depot.
THIS store has, on hand, and are
constantly receiving, a large assortment of
superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated
manufacturers of Boston & New York, A. H. Gale
& Co., Dubois & Seabury, New York, all of
which are warranted of excellent tone, time,
and finish, and to stand in time, and retain
their quality as well as any made in this country
or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of
Music for all Instruments. A large quantity of
Guinns, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums,
and all instruments used in Military Bands, all
ways on hand. Their assortment of books and
Stationery, consists of School and Miscellaneous
Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and
Fountain Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of
Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will
be sold low for cash, or city acceptances.

GEO. A. DAVIS & CO.,
Next door to J. L. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F.
J. May's) Drug Store, Broad Street.
February 27, 1849.

WAREHOUSE AND
Commission Business,
AGUSTA, GA.
M. P. STOVALL,

Continues the above business, in
all his various branches. At his
old stand, FIRE-PROOF
WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Washington & Reynolds Sts.
He hopes, by close attention to business,
to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage
extended to him the past season. (23) Liberal ad-
vances made on Produce in Store. Sept. 12, 1848.

REFER TO,
HOK & ABERNETHY, Maj. S. J. T. WHITLY,
J. FORNEY & SON, D. D. HOWLAND,
DICKSON & EASY, Col. W. WILLIAMS,
MR. JOHNSON Esq. JOHN BORDEN Esq.

DYE, ROBERTSON, & Co.
WAREHOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants
(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)
Macintosh St., Augusta,
Georgia.

Branch of the same firm under the
style and name of
DYE, ROBERTSON, & Co.,
No. 10, Main Street, Savannah, Ga.

HOTELS.
City Hotel,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BY P. CONDON.
March 6, 1849.

American Hotel,
Corner King and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
By F. A. HOKE.

Pavilion Hotel,
OLD STAND,
Corner Meeting and Hasell Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD.
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.
March 6, 1849.—4m.

Washington Hall,
ATLANTA, GA.
BREAKFAST and dinner House for passen-
gers. Meals always in due season for the
departure of the cars. Public patronage is re-
spectfully solicited.
HOLCOMBE & RICE.
H. C. HOLCOMBE,
Z. A. RICE.
March 6, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL,
AGUSTA, GEO.
THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends
and the travelling public, that he has taken
that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located
in the central part of the City of Augusta, and
solicits a share of public patronage.
S. P. HUDSON,
N. B. Greenville and Savannah Stage Office
(this Hotel). Feb. 27, 1849.—6m.



POETRY.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

She may not in the many dance,
With jeweled maidens vie;
She may not smile so courtly swain
With soft, bewitching eye;
She cannot boast a form and mien
That lavished wealth has bought her;
But ah! she has much faster charms,
The farmer's peerless daughter!

The rose and lily on her cheek
Together love to dwell;
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart-witching spell;
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain;
And, listening to her voice we dream
That spring has come again.

The timid fawn is not more wild,
Nor yet more free or gay;
The lily's cup is not more pure
—all its purity;
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the crystal water,
There's none more pure or fair than she,
The farmer's peerless daughter.

The haughty belle, whom all adore,
On dewy pillow lies—
While forth upon the dewy lawn
The merry maidens vie;
And with the lark's uprising song,
Her own clear voice is heard—
Ye may not tell which sweetest sings,
The maiden or the bird.

Then tell me not of jeweled fair:
The brightest jewel yet
Is the heart where virtue dwells,
And innocence is set!
The glow of health upon her cheek—
The grace no rule hath taught her—
The fairest wreath that beauty twines
Is for the farmer's daughter!

There is a truth, and some poetry in the fol-
lowing lines from St. Louis Reviewer:
THE SONGS OF YORE.

Alas! the good old songs of yore
Have gone quite out of date—
Surpassed by "Old Virginia's Shanty,"
And the "Carolina State."
No more are heard the pleasing notes
Of "Coming through the River,"
But turn you where you may, you'll hear
"Susanna, don't you cry."

To sing the song of "Home, Sweet Home,"
A girl could not be led;
But ask her for some "favorite tune,"
She'll strike up "Uncle Ned,"
Then finish off with "Buffalo Gals,"
Or else with "I'll be a Maid,"
Forgetting that she ever knew
Some more heart-breaking lay.

Oh, give me the songs of yore,
That come warm from the heart;
That make each pulse throb with delight,
And bid the passions start;
Sing me the song of "Hours that were,"
I'll crave no other things;
To the list of "yore"—please!—I mean
Of "fashionable" songs.

WOULD NOT MARRY A MECHANIC.—A
young man had commenced visiting a young
woman and appeared to be well pleased.
One evening he called when it was quite
late, which led the girl to inquire where he
had been.

"I had to work to night," he replied.
"Did you work for a living?" inquired the
astonished girl.

"Certainly replied the young man, "I am
a mechanic."

"My brother doesn't work, and I dislike
the name of a mechanic," said she turned
up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the mechanic vis-
ited the young woman. He is now a well
to do man, and has one of the best of women
for his wife. The young lady, who disliked
the name of a mechanic, is now the wife of
a miserable fool, a regular vagrant about
grocery-shops—and she, poor miserable girl, is
obliged to take in washing in order to sup-
port herself and child.

Ye who dislike the name of a mechanic,
whose brothers do nothing but dress, be-
ware how you treat young men who work
for a living. Far better dearest the well
fed pumper with all his rings, jewelry, bri-
dles, and finery, than a young man who
your affections the callous-headed, intelli-
gent and industrious mechanic. These
latter have literally regretted the folly, who
have turned their backs on honest industry.

A few years of bitter experience taught
them a severe lesson. In this country, no
man or woman should be respected, in our
way of thinking, who will not work bodily
or mentally, and who curl their lips with
scorn when introduced to a hard working
man.

A WORLD OF FINE.—Lieut. Maury, Su-
perintendent of the National Observatory,
Washington, says, in a late address: It may
be there is now, at this very time in the fir-
mament above, a world on fire. Argus, a
well known star in the Southern hemi-
sphere, has suddenly blazed forth, and from
a star of the second or third magnitude, now
glazes with the brilliancy of the first.

EXPERIMENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN
FRANKLIN.—A dispatch from Washington
states that our government intends taking
forthwith, two national ships in search
of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic sea;
one to go east, around Cape Labrador, and
through Davis' Straits—the other west, to
Baffin's Straits.

One reason why the world is not reformed,
is because every man would have others
to take a start, never thinking of himself.

SOCIETY, like shaded silk, must be viewed
in all situations, or its colors will deceive us.

From the Ladies' Repository. CHEMISTRY FOR GIRLS.

DE BEVERLY, DEVERLY.

This is properly called a "literary" age,
for the inquiry, "What profit?" meets us
every where. It has even entered the most
important studies, because their im-
mediate connection with hard money profits
cannot be demonstrated. There is one spot,
however, into which it has not so generally
intruded itself—the last refuge of the fine
arts and fine follies. Thither young ladies
are too frequently sent merely to learn how
to dress tastefully, walk gracefully, play
upon the piano, write French, and make
waxen plums and silken spiders—all pretty
surely; but why not inquire "what profit?"

But I take my pen in hand, not to utter a
dissertation on female education, but to in-
struct that young ladies be taught Chemistry.
They will thereby be better qualified to sur-
perintend domestic affairs, guard against
many accidents to which households are
subject, and perhaps be instrumental in sav-
ing life. We illustrate the last remark by
reference merely to toxicology.

The strong acids, such as nitric, mari-
c and sulphuric, are virulent poisons, yet
frequently used in medicine and the me-
chanic arts. Suppose a child, in a cabinet
shop, and finds a saucer of aqua fortis (nitric
acid) upon the work bench, and in his
sport suddenly seizes and drinks a portion
of it. He is conveyed home in great agi-
tation; the physician is sent for, but ere he
arrives, the child is a corpse. Now, as the
mother possesses the cold clay to her breast
and lips for the last time, how will her an-
guish be aggravated to know that in her
medicine drawer was some caustic metal-
lurgic acid, which, if timely administered, would
have surely saved her lovely child, per-
chance her first and only boy! O, what are
all the beauty and fine dresses in the world
to her, compared with such knowledge?

Take another case: A husband return-
ing home, one summer afternoon, desires
some acidulous drink. Opening a
cabinet, he sees a small box labeled "salts of
lemon," and making a solution of this, he
drinks it freely. Presently he feels dis-
tressed, sends for his wife, and ascertains that
he has drunk a solution of oxalic acid,
which she has procured to take stains from
linen. The physician is sent for, but the
unavoidable delay attending his arrival is
fatal to the patient. The doctor arrives,
and perhaps sees upon the very table on
which the weeping widow bows her head,
a piece of chalk, which if given in time,
would certainly have prevented any mis-
chief from the poison.

Corrosive sublimate is an article gener-
ally used by domestics to destroy the ver-
min which sometimes infest our couches.
A solution of it is left on the chamber floor
in a tea-cup, when the domestic goes to
sleep, leaving the children at play—the in-
fant crawls to the tea-cup and drinks—
Now what do you think would be the moth-
er's joy, if, having studied Chemistry, she
instantly called to recollection the well as-
certained fact that there is in the hen's
nest, an antidote to this poison? She sends
for some eggs, and breaking them adminis-
ters the *albumen* (albumen). Her child re-
covers, and she weeps for joy. Talk not
to her of novels—one little book of natural
science has been worth, to her, more than
all the novels in the world.

Physicians in the country rarely carry
scales with them to weigh their prescrip-
tions. They administer medicines by guess,
from a teaspoon or the point of a tincture.
Suppose a common case: A physician, in a
hurry, leaves an overdose of tartar emetic,
(generally the first prescription in cases of
bilious fever) and pursues his way to see
another patient ten miles distant. The
medicine is duly administered, and the man
is poisoned. When the case becomes alarm-
ing, a messenger is dispatched for the
doctor, and another to call in the neighbors
to see the sufferer die. Now there is in the
corner of your cupboard, and on a shelf that
groys by the door, a remedy for this dis-
tress and alarm—a sure means of saving
the sick man from the threatened death.
A strong decoction of young hyoscyamus, a
black, or any astringent vegetable, will
change tartar emetic into an innocuous
compound.

ANTHRAX IN REAL LIFE.—George W.
Kendall is about publishing a history of the
late war with Mexico. It will soon be out,
and described as an elaborate work to be
embellished with numerous illustrations,
executed by Paris artists from drawings tak-
en in Mexico. The editor of the Lowell
Courier, in noticing the forthcoming work,
relates the following interesting incident
connected with Mr. Kendall's departure
from Mexico, something more than a year
since.

"When he was taken prisoner, years ago,
during the Santa Fe expedition, he was
marched with the others to the Capital, and
thence into one of the gloomy prisons of
the city. During the solitary hours of his
confinement, a beautiful Mexican lady, who
had heard of him, opened to his prison
window, and threw into his cell beautiful
travels of flowers. She would sit before
his grate for hours, day after day, and sing
to him the sweetest airs and lays of her na-
tive land. Upon his final release and re-
turn home, he sent to the Seneca Lodge,
for such was the name of his guardian an-
gel—a splendid present. Upon his second
visit to the Capital with Gen. Scott he took
charge of her son and brought him to the
United States, to educate and to rear him.
As he was leaving the city, the General
threw a magnificent gold chain over his
neck, and rushed away—too much over-
come to take leave of her boy. The Seneca
is the most accomplished singer in Mexico,
and altogether one of the most beautiful
women we have ever seen in the Capital."

Victor Emmanuel, the young king of Sar-
dinia, had three horses shot under him in
the last disastrous battle with the Austri-
ans.

TANTHER HUNT.

Incredible as the following account may
appear to our readers, the incidents related
are strictly true, and the hero of the tale
still walks the earth in a green old age.

In a certain section of our own goodly
country, the first settlers were obliged to de-
pend, for a part of their subsistence, upon
the wild animals they might take with the
aid of their trusty rifle. Many of them
could eye a rifle, or take a shot of white-
eye (corn whiskey) without blinking; and
it is to be regretted that some of them have
suffered severely from wounds caused by
the latter.

In the autumn, after the leaves had fall-
en, as a light snow lay upon the ground,
our hero, who rejoiced in the cognomen of
"Cal" (Calvin shortened), started, with two
companions and a dog, to spend an after-
noon on a still hunt for deer. Now Cal
was one of that cool, self-reliant, athletic,
yet reckless kind of men, often met with
in all new countries; and on training days,
at logging bees and at raisings, always was
likely to climb a sign-post or sapling tree
foremost, or walk a ridge-pole from end to
end upon his hands with his heels in the
air, and then, by way of showing that he
was capable of even greater feats, would
descend a rafter to the plate of the building
in the same manner.

The party did not forget to carry their
canteens well charged, and as they pursued
their way into the recess of the forest,
from time to time refreshed the inner man
by liberal draughts therefrom. Not meet-
ing with any game in their progress, it was
agreed to separate and pursue the hunt, and
either left his rifle, the others went to
hasten to his assistance. They had not
been long separated, when one of them fired
his rifle, and the others soon came up. The
one who fired had discovered a recent track
in the light snow, which resembled a cat's
paw was nearly as large as a man could
make with his hand, by slightly bending his
fingers inward, as in the act of grasping.

They knew it to be a panther's track, and,
though the day was far spent, resolved to
follow it, and, if possible, to secure the ani-
mal. On they went, plunging deeper and
deeper into the forest, till the shades of
night gathered around them, when they
came to a low hemlock, and perceived by
scratches on the bark, that the object of their
pursuit was traced. It was too dark to see
him through the thick foliage, and they
dared not fire at random; they therefore con-
cluded to build a fire at the roots of the tree
and watch till day-light, when they might secure
their prisoner.

Accordingly, the fire was built; and after
again wetting their throats, they commen-
ced their night's watch. About six or eight
feet from the roots of the tree lay the fallen
trunk of another. Owing to the fatigues of
the day and their experiments with the can-
teens, as the night wore away, sleep weight-
ed down their eyelids, and they sunk into
their embrace. Cal, however, had one eye
open for adventure. The fire had gradually
declined, and only a few faint flickerings
shot up at intervals. Hearing a scratching
above his head, he raised himself, and, by
the light of the nearly extinguished fire, dis-
covered the panther, about fifteen feet up
the tree, gradually descending like a cat.

His long tail waving to and fro, and as seen
as it came within reach, Cal seized it with
both hands, shouted to his companions, and
gave it a vigorous pull, which brought the
panther directly down into the burning em-
bers. Dismembered, and taken all at once,
as the sailors say, he started, all jump-
around the tree, while Cal shouting and hold-
ing on the candle extremity, followed round
and round, raising a fine dust in the ashes.

His companions had snatched their rifles,
and, at a safe distance, called on Cal to let
go, that they might fire without danger of
hitting him. But Cal thought that a pan-
ther caught by the tail was worth two run-
ning in the woods; so round they went as
before, till the panther, not liking the "cir-
cus," dropped off, and just as he was slipping
over the before mentioned fallen tree, re-
ceived a shot through the heart and fell
dead on the other side. Cal still retaining
his hold, went over after him, and his com-
panions were duly notified that the animal
was his game. He was one of the largest
size, measuring over nine feet from the tip
of the nose to the end of the tail.

Syracuse Union.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—George W.
Kendall is about publishing a history of the
late war with Mexico. It will soon be out,
and described as an elaborate work to be
embellished with numerous illustrations,
executed by Paris artists from drawings tak-
en in Mexico. The editor of the Lowell
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dinia, had three horses shot under him in
the last disastrous battle with the Austri-
ans.

NORWEGIAN WATER TELE- SCOPES.

An instrument which the people of
Norway have found of so great utility
that there is scarcely a single fishing
boat without one, is the water tele-
scope, or tube, of three or four feet in
length, which they carry in their boats
with them when they go a fishing.

When they reach the fishing ground,
they immerse one end of this to escape
the water, and look through the glass,
which shows objects some ten or fifteen
fathoms deep as distinctly as if they
were within a few feet of the surface,
by which means, when a shoal of fish
comes into their bay, the Norwegians
instantly prepare their nets, man their
boats, and go out in pursuit. The first
process is minutely to survey the
ground with their glasses, and where
they find the fish swimming about in
great numbers, then they give the sig-
nal, and surround the fish with their
large draught nets, and often catch
them in hundreds at a haul. Without
these telescopes their business would
often prove precarious, and unprofit-
able, as the fish, by these glasses, are as
distinctly seen in the deep, clear sea
of Norway, as gold fish in a crystal
jar. This instrument is not only used
by the fishermen, but it is also found
broad the navy and coasting vessels of
Norway. When their anchors get in
to foul ground, or their cables warped
on a rock, they immediately ap-
ply the glass, and, guided by it, take
steps to put all to rights, which they
could not do so well without the aid
of the rule and simple instrument, which
the nearest fisherman can make up
with his own hands, without the aid of
a craftsman. This instrument has
been lately adopted by the Scotch fish-
ermen on the Tay, and by its assis-
tance they have been enabled to discover
stems, holes, and uneven ground,
over which their nets travel, and have
found the telescopes a safer and more ad-
vantageous way of securing a haul of
fish, the minute object in twelve feet
water being as clearly seen as on the
surface. We see no reason why it
could not be used with advantage in
the rivers and bays of the United States.

EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

Our distinguished fellow citizen has
as we have heretofore announced, re-
turned to this city, and quietly settled
down in his beautiful residence on an
eminence near the capital. The cares
and responsibilities of the most exalted
position in the civil Government of the
earth are laid aside, and the late
President mingles daily with his fel-
low-citizens in the streets of our beau-
tiful city as one of the sovereign people,
as we doubt not, a happier man than
when in Washington; burdened with
the weight of his vast responsibilities,
and surrounded with the throng who
looked to him as the dispenser of pa-
tronnage and place.

Mr. Polk looks ten years younger
than when he landed here six weeks
ago. The fire of his eye had never
been quenched, and he has recovered
the elasticity of step and the healthy
complexion of which sickness had tem-
porarily deprived him on his first ar-
rival. That he may here pass a quiet
evening after the most eventful morn-
ing and midday of his life, is a wish in
which we are sure most of these even-
ing who have been numbered with his po-
litical opponents will join.

The time has not yet arrived when
justice can be extended to the brilliant
and successful administration of Mr.
Polk; by his political opponents; but
the days will yet come when that ad-
ministration will be regarded as the
most prolific of great and beneficial re-
sults of any which adorned the pages of
our history. It is established—perma-
nently, we believe—the policy

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, June 12, 1849.

WE are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the U. S.

WE are authorized to announce A. J. WALKER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the U. S., subject to the decision of a district Convention, should one be held.

WE are authorized to announce GEN. J. T. BRADFORD, as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorized to announce LEROY BEDWELL, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce WM. H. ASHLOCK, as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

WE are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

Candidates for Representative.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.
GEO. C. WHITLEY, Esq.
GEN. Z. WHITTEY, Esq.
R. B. KELLEY, Esq.
ASA SKELTON, Esq.
MAJ. JOHN A. FINDLEY, Esq.
WM. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
COL. JOHN N. YOUNG, Esq.
HON. R. H. WILSON, Esq.
LEROY BEDWELL, Esq.
J. F. GRANT.

A new Post Office has been established at Moore's Mills in Randolph County on the Route from Carrollton Georgia, to Rockledge, Alabama, and Maj. S. Moore, has been appointed Post Master.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The anniversary celebration of Alexandria Division, No. 95, Sons of Temperance, will take place at Alexandria, Benton County, on Saturday the 16th inst. There will be a procession and an Address by an intelligent member of the Order.

Mr. Belser has addressed a letter to a committee in Barbour County, positively declining to accept the whig nomination for Governor. The Talladega Reporter has hoisted the name of SAMUEL P. RICE, Esq.

On yesterday the Democratic State Convention was to have met at Montgomery. Our readers shall be apprised at the earliest possible period of the action of that body.

We have received a communication from Randolph County, over the signature of "Big Tallapoosa." The author is probably not aware that it would be a breach of our rules to publish his communication without being furnished with his name, which of course would be kept secret at his request, except in a certain contingency. We would publish with pleasure his very sensible and well written communication, except for this obstruction, and if he will remove it in time, by giving us his name, it shall have a place in our next.

Three of the present candidates for Congress, Messrs. Martin & Walker, the Democratic candidates, and Gen. Bradford the Whig candidate, addressed a portion of the people of this County on Thursday last at Alexandria, and on Saturday in this place. We have heard a very general regret expressed that there should be three Democratic candidates, and we hope if this matter cannot be reconciled among the candidates themselves, that measures will be speedily adopted to give a fair field and no favor, in order that the district may be fairly represented according to its true political complexion.

PROSCRIPTION.

The work of proscription seems to be progressing with unparalleled rapidity in all the departments of Gen. Taylor's administration. The last case of this kind to which our attention has been particularly called, is that of NEN BLAIR, Post Master at Montgomery; and a more heartless and inexcusable case of proscription could not well be conceived of. No man has perhaps ever stood higher as an honest faithful and capable officer, or done more impartially to discharge his official duties and accommodate both friends and enemies. It has been said, that not ten men in Montgomery County either Whigs or Democrats could have been found willing to petition for his removal.

We do not complain of removals, separately considered. We like the principle of rotation in office. We hoped for nothing else, we expected nothing else, even from Gen. Taylor, than that he would turn out his enemies and put in his friends. But we do complain that Gen. Taylor pledged himself to a different course, and thereby deceived thousands and tens of thousands into his support. It is true that they acted very simply to permit themselves to be thus deceived, but their simplicity does not lessen the turpitude of his deception.

It would be absurd and ridiculous to deny that Gen. Taylor did place himself before the nation as the "Independent candidate," the "No party candidate"—as having "no friends to receive and no enemies to punish." Well, having done so, deliberately and voluntarily, no political success, no prestige of power, and no glare of official station can

hide his delinquencies, or compensate for a want of truth and integrity. Such a glaring forfeiture of pledged faith would be fatal to the reputation of a private citizen; how then can it do less than leave a stain upon the first officer of the nation? especially one whom the people had been accustomed to regard as the honest, firm and faithful old soldier. He cannot escape the consequences of such promises, "made to the ear and broken to the heart;" and will doubtless fill less space in the eyes of the civilized world when he leaves, than he did when he went into the presidential chair.

If Col Thomas J. Caver, will suffer his name to be announced as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial Branch of our next Legislature, he will receive the warm support of many

VOTERS.

RABBIT TOWN, June 8th, 1849.
Mr. Editor.—In looking over the list of candidates for a seat in our next Legislature, we do not see the name of EDWARD KEAN, Esq.

Without disparaging the claims of any of the present aspirants, we have no hesitancy in saying that he would represent the county honestly and faithfully, and if he will only consent to have his name announced, he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

For the Republican.
Mr. GRANT.—In anticipation of a vacancy of Senator for this county, many voters of both political parties, in the last week's Republican, done me the honor to select the use of my name as a candidate to fill that vacancy.

The very liberal and generous requirements contained in this call, are but rarely extended to any one, in these days of political excitement. And will by me, for the authors, ever be held in the most grateful remembrance.

I regret that I have done so little, or that I shall ever be able to do enough, to merit this partiality.

The vacancy alluded to has not, as yet, occurred; consequently, any further response on my part, at present, is deemed unnecessary.

Very respectfully,

M. W. ABERNATHY.

To the Editor of the Republican.

Sir.—In your paper of the 29th of May, and June the 5th, I observed calls upon me to become a candidate to represent Benton County, in the next Legislature, also many private solicitations; and a proper regard for the opinions of my Democratic friends, demands of me an answer, which I now beg leave, through your columns, to give by stating, that my services are at the command of the people of Benton County; and hereby you are authorized to announce my name among other candidates for the Legislature.

Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servt,
LEROY BEDWELL.

Mr. Editor:—This is an important era in the history of Alabama; and on the action of the next Legislature depends the future prosperity, honor and glory of the State. That in all representative governments, the most wise and discreet men should be selected to enact the laws, by which the whole people are to be governed, is a proposition that will not admit of a doubt; and that at the present critical time, this is peculiarly true in every portion of this State, is a fact that will admit of just as little.

Actuated by motives growing legitimately out of a proper appreciation of the above doctrine, in connection with many of my friends we have resolved to say through your paper that if D. P. FOWLER, Esq., will consent to become a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of our next Legislature, we will yield him our most cordial support. In our opinion he is one of the men for the exigency, well versed in State policy, with a large fund of statistical and political information, we confidently believe that his services in our next Legislature would do honor to him, and redound to the prosperity and glory of our State.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE CREVASSE.—We visited the Savane yesterday afternoon, and found the work of piling progressing rapidly towards completion. By 10 o'clock last night it was expected the piles would all be driven. The greatest precaution seems to have been used by Capt. Grant, thus far. In that portion of his line of operations where the torrent runs with greatest force, three rows of piles have been driven—2,000 gunny bags filled with sand, are ready for use. A portion of the hay ordered from the city had arrived, and the balance was hourly expected. The steamer Swan left for Port Hudson, yesterday evening, in charge of Mr. Harrison, the district engineer, to procure a supply of firewood. Capt. Grant expected to commence the work of filling up between the piles with gunny bags and hay, last night or early this morning, and he felt confident, should no accident occur to mar the progress of the work, that he would be able to stop the breach by Wednesday night, or Thursday morning next.—N. O. Delta, May 20th.

THE SINKING OF THE ESPER.

This splendid steam boat was run into by the schooner Noah Brown, at half past 8 o'clock night of Thursday last opposite Newburgh. She had sunk to her pronounced deck, when the steamer Rip Van Winkle came to her assistance, and took off 200 passengers. The bodies of three ladies were taken ashore from the wreck. A dispatch dated at 6 P. M. on Friday, says:—It is supposed that the cabins of the Esper, which are submerged, contain some twenty or thirty bodies, principally females and children, who occupied the lower portion of the boat. Who they are cannot be ascertained, but it is evident that there was many on board who cannot now be found. Eight more bodies were found this morning, and since then the body of a young lady has been found.

The late German papers say that the Hungarian ladies are fighting with the same enthusiasm for freedom as their countrymen. Among one hundred and fifty Hungarian captives by Gen. Simonish, there were nineteen Hungarian ladies, with muskets in their hands, and dressed in military uniform.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

We gather the following further items of the Niagara's news from the telegraphic accounts in the Charleston Courier of Monday:

The sales of cotton for the week ending the 19th ult. summed up 30,000 bales, with no alteration in prices. [This would leave the quotations at 53d. for fair Upland, and 43d. for fair Orleans.]

It will be seen that this is the only item of intelligence that has reached our city in reference to cotton, which is, of course the most important of any news brought by the steamers.

STATE OF ROMAN AFFAIRS.

On receiving the intelligence of the resistance made by the Romans to the advance of the French troops, it is stated that Pope Pius declared that he would not return to Rome and assume his position under such circumstances, and that he sent messengers to the King of Naples and to Gen. Oudinot, requesting them to suspend hostilities, and retire.

Gen. Oudinot, however, in the meantime, had received a re-inforcement of twenty thousand additional troops, and was then at the head of a large and well appointed army.

The enthusiasm of the Romans is said to be at the highest pitch, and either a single or combined attack to bombard and take Rome by storm, will be so vigorously resisted by barricades and other defenses, and the courage and determination of the people in such, that it is by no means certain that the most efficient and determined measures to obtain possession of the city will prove successful.

All accounts concur in the belief, that it will be impossible to restore the Imperial rule of Papacy in any form. The opinion is expressed that the combined Powers of Europe would scarcely be able to restore this Holiness the Pope again to power. The tide of feeling has been such as to overpower all sacerdotal and pontifical authority, as is believed, forever.

The most frightful details are given of the Priests being dragged forth from their hiding places and put to death, their bodies mutilated and bones broken into small pieces, and cast into the Tiber.

The nine hundred prisoners of Rome, termed the anchor of safety to the city are paraded in form, with all possible demonstrations of joy.

Telegraphic intelligence from Gen. Oudinot, to the 13th inst., gives a different complexion to the state of affairs, from what is above stated. They represent that there was a strong probability that the French army will be permitted to enter Rome without opposition. He states that serious propositions of submission have been made to him.

A letter in the London Times announces that a Spanish army had been raised, and were marching towards Rome, a fresh attempt being made at Palermo to get up an armed resistance against the Neapolitans, with, however, a probability of doubtful success.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

Intelligence has been received that the Austrians were repulsed on the 7th inst., in an assault. Venetian accounts state that they made a rally and took 800 prisoners, which is a most comforting intelligence.

It is stated that there are already en route for Hungary, intended for the assistance of Austria, 120,000 Russians, in a train of 350 cannon.

The forces of Gen. Beni is said to be well prepared to give them a warm reception in Transylvania, and there must be warm work before matters are settled.

From the Talladega Waterworks.

J. H. JOHNSON.

Heretofore when an election was approaching the enquiry has been, "what is the Democratic Watch-dog doing?" Why not at once give us the cue for the next Congressional race in these "dignified" Send round the "broken days" in order that every voter may know who is in the field, and vote understandingly. Two months more and we must march to the polls to select a Representative, and yet in midnight's gloom as to who shall be the honored standard bearer of democracy.

One thing all seem to desire, and that is a candidate who will give strength to our party by his talents and character—one who will advocate our principles—endorsed "right side up with care" and a gentleman of the real grit at that. Such an individual no doubt can be found; and without disparagement to the high claims of any one yet spoken of as a candidate for Congress, it is apparent that the patriotic mind is last settling down on A. J. WALKER Esq. of Jacksonville, who seems to unite as many of the qualities as could be desired. His election would command the approval of many men in the District, who worship at the shrine of

Common Sense.

Wedgeport, Ala.

Syllabergs, June 1st, 1849.

Mr. Editor.—Your correspondent from Wedowee having broken the ice in favor of the Hon. Abraham J. Walker of Benton County, as a candidate for Congress, allow us to stand on the ground assumed and look no further, lest we might fear worse.

In the Presidential canvass last fall many in this part of the District marked Mr. Walker as our next candidate to represent the brightened Shenandoah. He then made a decidedly favorable impression on all who heard him speak, and now that his name is in your paper it shall be our pleasure to spread the news, and if he is a candidate the way the democrats can vote in this corner, is a perfect example in the Locusts any where.

John Walker as the boys call him, needs no puffing or propping. He is Temperate, moral and smart to boot—What say you then, Democrats, all over the District? Can you raise a shout that will reverberate from Cherokee to Chambers, and from the Coosa River to Georgia?

The Sovereigns Can.

Little Rock, Ark., has a population of more than two thousand, and appears to be improving rapidly. The town is built on an immense bed of rock, and the foundation of many of the houses is of rock.

FROM PERU—ANOTHER CALIFORNIA.

The *commercio* of Lima, on the 31st of March, publishes a letter from a passenger on board the English steamer from Valparaiso to Callao, containing the substance of a conversation which passed between Gen. O'Brien and several of his countrymen on board the last English packet, on her voyage that has yet come from California:

It seems that Gen. O'Brien sojourned during several months of the year 1829, residing at the principal mines of Contogo Soco, where he learnt from an old miner, Don Marcos Lisch, that in the vicinity of Paucartambo there were some hills that were perfect masses of gold and within twenty leagues of the river Ninto Abajo there were immense plains and washings of gold, without end—that in the year 1754, the Portuguese arrived there with over a hundred laborers, but that in a short time upwards of one thousand Indians assembled, and massacred every one of them in one night. Not one soul escaped. Gen. O'Brien did not fail to pay attention to this information, and resolved to enter this territory by the valley of Paucartambo in preference to going through Brazil the distance by the latter route being so great.

In the years 1834-5, Gen. B. made two sojourns to the valleys, and in 1835 prepared an expedition well provided with all those kinds of goods which are best calculated to please savage Indians.

He started from Cuzco, accompanied by one servant, a muleteer and a miner; he performed the journey, and returned to Cuzco in five months, and only brought back a handkerchief full of sand, which was washed at the mint of Cuzco. It proved very rich.

The result of his journey was published at the time in the Cuzco papers, and he had private interviews with Gen. Gamarra, at which he offered to pay off the national debt of Peru within three years. The country at this juncture plunged into a civil war, and on this account the enterprise was abandoned, and Gen. O'Brien returned to Europe.

As a friend of my country, it has appeared to me quite right that I should communicate this information to you for publication, without wishing at all to offend the *army propria* of Gen. O'Brien, or prejudice his interests in the slightest degree.

P.S.—Gen. O'Brien stated he could find enough gold there, in one week, to load one hundred men of war.

This is a pretty good story. The General was wrong, however, in keeping the matter secret so long, and not availing himself of the knowledge.

LETTER FROM COL. JOHN A. WINSTON.

The following letter was sent to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

The opinions of Col. W., as expressed in this letter, will be regarded with interest by the public, as his name, with those of other distinguished gentlemen, has been much spoken of in connection with gubernatorial candidacy.—Fag.

MOBILE, May 15, 1849.

Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 8th inst., in which you allude to nominations about to be made for Governor by the democratic party, and express a wish to know my opinion in regard to the increase of the banking capital of Alabama—has been received.

I fear my position on the question of increasing the banking facilities of the State have been somewhat misunderstood. I have been forced to the conclusion that, surrounded as we are by States which have adopted a monetary currency, we have no other course left us but to yield to certain extent to the system generally agreed upon by the commercial world—otherwise we incur all the risks and disadvantages incident to the banking system, while we leave to others all the benefits. I hold it to be better that we should use a paper currency regulated by our own laws, and of which we may know something, than to be compelled to continue the use of bank notes of other States of which we can know very little. In the eastern part of the State, and in a great degree in the northern, the circulating medium consists of the notes of foreign banks. It is a conceded fact that the worse character of bank notes find circulation farthest from home.

Any bank, however, to receive my support must be governed by more rigid responsibilities on the part of the managers and stock holders, than has been usual with such institutions. I believe a stock bank of moderate capital located at Mobile or Montgomery, could be so chartered as to afford much benefit to the country, and afford many facilities to the mercantile community.

When the general banking law, properly restrained by the most stringent responsibilities on the part of the stock holders, and founded on undoubted securities, would afford much relief to other parts of the State, and be of much permanent good to the State at large.

It would certainly be worthy the ambition of any man to be elected to the office of Governor of Alabama, when the office is to be attained without the sacrifice of principle or the concealment of any opinion.

I have endeavored at all times to be consistent in the support of such measures only as would, in my opinion, most promote the public good. The public servant who will not do this, though it may for a time separate him from the support and confidence of those to whom he is not worthy the confidence of our intelligent people. The interest manifested by many friends in my promotion in public life, I hope will be properly appreciated, while I shall acquiesce with entire satisfaction should they choose an older or a better soldier to be their candidate. I have been laboring too long for the maintenance of our principles not to acquiesce in that decision.

Very truly,

Your friend, &c.,

JOHN A. WINSTON.

To JAMES L. PATE, Esq.

A GREEN ONE.—An exchange tells a good story of a countryman, who was in one of our cities on Sunday, and concluded to go to church. Arriving there, he waited outside a moment, when to his surprise, the organ struck up, and he concluded some sort of a slave downy was about to commence. At that moment a gentleman in a livery came in. "Not exactly, Mister, I ain't used to no such doings" on Sunday, and he sides, I don't dance."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

On Monday, the 10th day of May, 1849, according to previous notice, a public meeting of the democratic party of Randolph was held at Wedowee, when on motion of John T. Heflin, F. M. Perryman, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Alfred Wood, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

After a brief explanation of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, on motion of the Hon. William Wood, John T. Heflin, Wm. P. Sewell, Ephraim Carpenter, R. J. Wood, W. H. Smith, and Charles W. Statham were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; after a short retirement, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the democratic party of Alabama have agreed to hold a Convention at Montgomery on the 2d of June next, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to be run by the party for Governor at the ensuing election, and believing as we do, that such is the only means of reconciling the conflicting claims of several distinguished members of our party, to the chief magistracy of the State, and desiring the success of the democratic party in said election and being conscious that it is the duty of every true democrat at this crisis, to pursue the course that may be the best calculated to effect a concert of action among the democracy of Alabama throughout the State; and further, believing that a nomination by a convention is the only mode by which the entire vote of the democratic party can be given to any candidate for that office, we therefore approve of the proposition to hold said Convention at the time and place above designated. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman, with the approbation of the meeting, proceed to appoint ten delegates to represent the democratic party of Randolph county in said convention.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Gov. Chapman and take great pleasure in recommending his claims to a nomination for re-election to the favorable consideration of the convention. But regarding the triumph of democratic principles as being of more importance than the promotion of an individual, we hereby pledge ourselves to yield a cordial support to whoever may be the nominee of said convention.

Resolved, That our delegates to said convention be requested to pursue such a course as they, in the exercise of a sound discretion shall consider the best calculated to secure the success of our party in approaching canvass.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Hon. F. W. Bowdon, our immediate representative in Congress, for his able and efficient manner in which he has represented us in Congress, and especially for his vindication of the rights of the South, and we hereby recommend his re-election in Congress from this district.

On motion of Hon. J. W. Gwinn, the preamble and resolution as reported, was unanimously adopted in pursuance of the 1st resolution, the chairman appointed the following names, to wit: John T. Heflin, Alfred C. Wood, Archibald Sawyer, Wyatt Heflin, Thomas Abel, and F. A. McMillan, delegates to said convention, when on motion of J. W. Gwinn, F. M. Perryman was appointed a delegate to said convention.

On motion of John T. Heflin, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Flag and Advertiser, at Montgomery, and in the democratic papers of the 7th Congressional District.

The meeting then adjourned sine die. F. M. PERRYMAN, Chairman. A. C. WOOD, Secretary.

The following are the final proceedings before the Coroner's inquest, held over the bodies of the persons killed in the Macready riots, New York.

The Coroner then announced to the Jury that the testimony was closed, and it was their duty to review the transactions of Thursday, and the evidences and to express their opinion whether it was in enure or justification of the authorities. The Jury were then left alone.

The Jury, after being in consultation a bout two hours and a quarter, returned the following verdict:

"We believe that George A. Curtis, John McDonald, Thomas Aylward, George Lincoln, Timothy Barnes, Henry Otten, George Washington Browne, William Butler, Taylor, Owen Burns, Thomas Rutman, Neil Gray Mells, Asa F. Collins, William Aamer, Thomas Tierman, Matthew Cahill, and George W. Godfrey, came to their deaths by gunshot wounds, fired by the military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th of May instant, by order of the civil authorities of the city of New York, and that the circumstances existing at the time justified the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob. We further believe that if a larger number of the Police had been ordered out, the necessity of a resort to the use of the military might have been avoided."

JAMES H. PECKINS, Foreman.

New York, May 14, 1847.

For THE BOYS.—Seven classes of company are to be avoided:

1. Those who ridicule their parents or disobey their commands.

2. Those who profane the Sabbath or scoff at religion.

3. Those who use profane or filthy language.

4. Those who are untruthful, play truant, and waste their time in idleness.

5. Those who are of a cruel disposition, who take pleasure in torturing and maiming animals.

6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing.

7. Those who are of a cruel disposition, who take pleasure in torturing and maiming animals.

Mr. Macready, greatly pained by the terrible results of the attack on the Astor Place Opera House, as a proof of his regret, it is said, has sent to the Mayor of New York the sum of \$1000, to be divided among the innocent sufferers.

FIRE IN MOBILE.

A disastrous fire occurred in this city yesterday. At half past 4 o'clock in the morning, the large four story building on Dauphin street, occupied by Messrs. Stanton & Bros., as a clothing store, was discovered to be on fire, and on opening the doors, it was found that the flames pervaded all the lower part of the building, and had penetrated to the second story. An alarm was immediately given, but before the fire companies, who were prompt at the summons, could reach the premises, the whole interior of the building was enveloped in the devouring element, and the hope to save it, any part of its contents, was abandoned. The efforts of the firemen were then directed to the store adjoining it—those on the west being three stories, and those on the east only two stories high. The roof of the burning building soon fell in, and immediately after the eastern wall gave way, falling outwards and crushing to the ground the building occupied by Mr. Strickland as a bookstore and bindery, and covering in its ruins several young men engaged in removing goods—Mr. Jacques, clerk of Baron & Mead; Mr. Taylor, clerk of Messrs. L'Houmiedieu, Mr. Simon, a jeweller, and a lad named Haas, the city porter. Attention was instantly directed to the rescue of these individuals, and by the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen and other citizens, the heated bricks and burning timber were removed, and the boys Haas and Mr. Simon were soon taken out, badly bruised and hurt, though not dangerously injured. Mr. Taylor, who was further from the door, was rescued, and, in an exhausted and dangerous condition, taken to his lodgings.

The bricks and timber had been removed from the body of Mr. Jacques, but his lower extremities were discovered to be fastened between pieces of boards or joists, when the north wall of the burning building fell and covered him again beneath its scattering ruins. Scarcely a hope remained that his life was spared, but he was finally taken from his perilous situation, though so burned and injured that at the time we write he is not expected to recover.

That they were not instantly killed was almost miraculous.

The store next east of Mr. Strickland's was occupied by Mr. Raymond as a hat store, and was crushed with Mr. Strickland's and the stock pretty much destroyed. The store adjoining Messrs. Stanton's on the west, was occupied by Messrs. Pollard & Edwards, and with all its contents was entirely consumed. The strong walls of the building occupied by Mr. Itapelle, with the active exertions of the firemen who had a full supply of water, arrested the progress of the fire at this point, and it was got effectually under. The building occupied by Messrs. Daniels, at the corner of Dauphin and Water streets, and the small shoe and hat store adjoining it, on Water street, occupied by Mr. Shelton, narrowly escaped. The buildings belonged, we understand, to Messrs. Bloodgood & Bright, A. Monroux and to the estate of the late Jonathan Hunt.

The amount of property destroyed is estimated at \$60,000. Bloodgood & Bright, we believe, are insured for \$25,000; A. Monroux for \$20,000; Stanton & Brothers for \$50,000; Pollard & Edwards for \$10,000; Mr. Strickland for \$25,000, and Mr. Raymond for \$1,500.

The Life and Trust Co., the Merchant's, the Firemen's, and the Mobile Companies, are, we understand, the sufferers.

Mr. Rapelle, and the Messrs. Daniels, as well as Mr. Shelton, have sustained some loss by the removal of their stocks.

We had another fire on Saturday night, at the corner of Hamilton and Government streets. An unoccupied building was destroyed.

The impression is very general that neither of these fires were accidental.

A PILE OF SERPENTS.

In the Savannahs of Icazu, in Guiana, South America, I saw the most wonderful, the most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it is not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveler has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the alarm; whilst I preferred to go on foot, the great forest. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned full gallop, and called to me, "Here sir, come and see serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my companions then said, "This is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents, which heap themselves on each other, after a violent tempest; I have heard of these, but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously, and not go too near."

When we were within twenty paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our near approach, to which, however, none of us were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramidal mass became agitated; horrible hissing issued from it, thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their venomous fangs and fiery eyes to us. I own I was one of the first to draw back; but when I saw this formidable phalanx remained at its post, and appeared to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode round it in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought to find what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpents dreaded some colossal enemy, which might be the great serpent, or the canebrave, and that they united themselves, after having seen this powerful enemy, in order to attack or resist him in a mass.

Six thousand emigrants arrived in New York on the 2d inst. Week before last twenty-three hundred arrived in Boston.

Retirement for a prison to the fool, but a parallel to the wise.

THE CREVASSE.

The New Orleans papers are full of the crevasse, and bewilderment. "The works that were erected to stop it have all been swept away and the water now goes roaring and leaping through the breach as if it were mad."

On Thursday Mr. Grant abandoned his undertaking, and during that day a committee of conference, was held by the city authorities, at which this gentleman gave a history of his labors as follows:

As soon as the meeting had been called to order by the Mayor, Mr. Grant arose, and said that it was at all times displeasing to him to be the bearer of evil tidings, especially when, as at present, those tidings affect every individual member of the community.

When he visited the crevasse, after the work of stopping it had devolved upon him, he found the situation of affairs very different from what he had previously anticipated. It was to be— the obstacles to be overcome were much greater, yet he thought the means at his command sufficient to ensure success.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 13, No. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1849.

Whole No. 528

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until the arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

Shackelford & Granger,
Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TENDR their services in the **Factorage & Commission Business** to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.
No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1849.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refer to
J. FORNEY & SON,
YOUNG & NISBET,
WOODWARD & PORTER,

Gilliland & Howell,
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 7, HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Landreth's Warranted
Garden Seeds, and
Implements for Farm and Garden use.
THE subscriber has on sale at his
AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,
No. 289 King Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

A full assortment of all articles in his line, needed by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.
D. M. LANDRETH,
Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.

G. & H. Cameron,
Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Crockery and Glass-Ware,
153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OFFER a large Stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union. March 6, 1849.

H. & W. P. HALL,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 12, Central Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 6, 1849.

ROOSEVELT, HYDE & CLARK
(Late Roosevelt & Baker),
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
No. 17 Hayne St.—CHARLESTON, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVELT.
SIMEON HYDE.
R. A. CLARK.

April 4, 1849.

WILEY, BANKS & Co.
Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods;
No. 3, Main Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British
DRY GOODS,
No. 5 Hayne Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.
No. 105 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.
No. 105 Meeting Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL,
FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAGWOOD'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HIRAM ROBERTS,
Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Nos. 73 and 154; Gibbons Buildings,
SAVANNAH, GA.

Notice.
I will open and hold an election at the different Precincts in Benton County, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing a Governor of the State of Ala. and Representatives to Congress from the 7th Congressional District, three Representatives to the State Legislature, and a Tax Collector.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff,
June 5, 1849.

New York and Savannah

LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

The splendid new steamer **CHEROKEE**, Capt. THOMAS LYON, (late of the Wm. Swanwick), leaves Savannah for New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, and on every alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250 tons burden, built expressly for this trade in the most substantial manner, and with every regard to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the **TENNESSEE**, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the line in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried and duly appreciated.

For freight or Passage, apply to
PADELFORD & FAY, Savannah, or
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 194 Front St.,
March 6, 1849.—19.

THOMAS C. NISBET,
Factor & Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.
Will give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care.
Liberal advances will be made on Produce stored.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

PADELFORD & FAY,
Commission Merchants,
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

AUGUSTA

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warehouse and Commission Business.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renew the tender of his services to his friends and the public generally in the above business.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALES ROOM on Grand-street, where one of the partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store.
DANTIGNAC & EVANS.
February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book, Music, and Stationery Depot.

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., Dubois & Seabury, New York, all of which are warranted of excellent tone, and quality as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music, for all Instruments. A large quantity of Violins, Violas, Accordions, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, all ways on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature, &c. Also, Letter and Folding Papers of all qualities, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or city acceptances.

GEO. A. OATES & CO.
Next door to J. F. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. J. Way's) Drug Store, Broad Street.

WAREHOUSE AND Commission Business,

AUGUSTA, GA.

M. P. STOVALL,

Continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Washington & Reynolds Sts.

He hopes, by close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to him the past season. Liberal advances made on Produce in Store. Sept. 12, 1848.

REFER TO,

HOK & ABERNETHY, Mgrs. S. J. T. WHITLEY,
J. FORNEY & SON, J. D. ROWLAND,
DICKSON & EASLY, Col. W. WILLIAMS,
MR. JOHNSTON Esq. JOHN HODGINS Esq.

BYE, ROBERTSON, & Co.

WAREHOUSE

AND

Commission Merchants

(AT THEIR OLD STAND.)

Macintosh St., Augusta, Georgia.

Branch of the same firm under the style and name of

BYE, ROBERTSON, & Co.

authorized to make liberal advances on cotton shipped to our house, either in Augusta or Charleston.

HOTELS.

City Hotel,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

BY P. CONDON.

March 6, 1849.

American Hotel,

Corner King and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY F. A. HOKIE.

Pavilion Hotel,

OLD STAND,

Corner Meeting and Hasell Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD,

Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.

March 6, 1849.—Am.

Washington Hall,

ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and dinner house for persons en route. Meals always in due season for the convenience of the public. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE.

U. S. HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned, respectfully, and on behalf of the U. S. Hotel, located in the central part of the City of Augusta, and in the heart of the public patronage.

N. B. GREENVILLE and Savannah Stage Office

at this Hotel.

Feb. 27, 1849.—Am.

POETRY.

From the Ladies' Repository.

SUMMER SHOWERS.

BY WM. FORD.

The thunder-storm has passed away;

The day was now declining;

From out the west the King of day,

Unveiled, was brightly shining;

While in the east, the storm cloud dark,

From which the shower was streaming,

Went floating on—the lightning spark

Along its brow still gleaming.

As majesty a rain bow proud

The storm King's throne was arching,

As if the monarch of the cloud

In regal state was marching—

As when from western skies, again,

That rolling mass was looming,

The distant thunder of the train

Still o'er the hills came booming.

It rose in wrath; then seemed a wee

O'er all the land impending.

'Tis past—a priceless boon—and lo!

'Tis treasures still descending

Its dripping skirts of limpid pearl

And filled with golden blessing;

The grateful flowers their leaves impair,

To soft low winds caressing.

The richest good the heavens impart,

Thus men are apt of deploring;

They fear, through unbelief of heart,

When they should be adoring;

For o'er the widest storm that blows,

A heavenly light is shining;

God rules the world—our wants he knows—

Proud man, then cease repining.

DIVORCE OF JOSEPHINE.

"Rumors had for some time been re-act-

ing Josephine of the doom which was im-

pending over her. Agitated with the most

terrible fears, and again clinging to trem-
bling hope the unhappy Empress passed

several weeks in the agony of suspense. Both

under great restraint, and neither har-

dly ventured to look at the other. The

contemplated divorce was noised abroad,

and Josephine read, in the averted looks of

her former friend, the indications of her

approaching disgrace. Napoleon and Jose-

phine had been accustomed to live upon

terms of the most affectionate intimacy, and

in their private hours free from the restraints

of a Court, she would loiter in his cabinet

and he would steal in, an ever welcome vi-

sitor, upon the secrecy of hers. Now, re-

serve and restraint marked every word and

movement. The private access between

their apartments were closed. Napoleon no

longer entered her boudoir; but when he

visited to speak to her, respectfully knock-

ing at the door; would wait her approach.

Whenever Josephine heard the sound of his

approaching footsteps, the fear that he was

coming with the terrible announcement of

separation immediately caused such violent

pulsations of the heart, that it was with the

utmost difficulty she could utter across the

floor, even when supporting herself by lean-

ing against the walls, and clutching at the

articles of furniture. They had many pri-

rate interviews before Napoleon ventured

to announce directly his determination, in

which he hinted at the necessity of the

measure. From all these interviews, Jose-

phine returned with her eyes so swollen

with weeping as to give her attendants the

erroneous impression that personal violence

was used to compel her to consent.

"The fatal day for announcement at

length arrived. Josephine appears to have

had some presentiment that her doom was

sealed, for all the day she had been in her

private apartment weeping bitterly. As

the dinner hour approached, to conceal her

weeping and swollen eyes, she wore a head

dress with a deep front which shaded the

whole of the upper part of her face. They

dined alone. Napoleon entered, the room

in the deepest embarrassment. He uttered

not a word, but mechanically struck the

edge of his glass with his knife, as if to di-

vert his thoughts. Josephine could not

conceal the convulsive agitations of her

frame. They sat together during the whole

meal in silence. The various courses were

brought in, and removed, untouched by ei-

ther. Says Josephine, "We dined together

as usual. I struggled with my tears, with-

outwithstanding every effort, overflowed

not a single eye. I uttered not a single word

during that solitary meal, and he broke the

silence but once, to ask an attendant about

the weather. My sunshine, I saw, had

passed away, the storm burst quickly."

Immediately after this sorrowful repast,

Napoleon requested the attendant to leave

the room. The Emperor, closing the door

after them, with his own hand, approached

Josephine, who was trembling in every

nerve. The struggle in the soul of Napo-

leon was fearful. His whole frame trem-
bled. His countenance assumed the ex-

pression of the firm resolve, which nerve

him to this unpardonable wrong. He took

the hand of the Empress, pressed it to his

heart, gazed for a moment, speechless, up

on these features which had won his youth-

ful love, and then, with a voice tremulous

with the storm which shook both soul and

body, said,

"Josephine, my good Josephine, you know

how I have loved you; it is you, to you

alone that I owe the most of my happi-

ness. I have known in the world, Jose-

phine, my destiny is more powerful than my

will. My dearest affections must yield to

the interests of France."

"Say no more," exclaimed the Empress,

"in mortal anguish. I expected this, I un-

derstand and feel for you, but the stroke is

not the less mortal." And with a piercing

shriek she fell lifeless on the floor.

"Napoleon, hastily, opened the door and

called for help. His Physician, Dr. Cor-

visart was at hand, and, entering with other

attendants, they raised the unconscious Jo-

sephine from the floor, and, in a few min-

utes, she was conveyed to her bed-room.

Placing the insensible Empress upon the

bed, Napoleon again dismissed the attend-

ants, and rang for her woman, who, on en-

tering, found him bending over her lifeless

form, with an expression of the deepest

anxiety and anguish. Napoleon, sleep not

that night, but paced his room in silence

and solitude, and probably lashed by an

avenging conscience. He frequently dur-

ing the night, returned to Josephine's room

to inquire concerning her situation, but each

time the sound of his footsteps and of his

voice almost threw the agonized Empress

into convulsions. "No! no!" says Jose-

phine, "I cannot describe the horror of my

situation during that night. Even the in-

terest which he affected to take in my suf-

fering seemed to me additional cruelty. Oh!

how justly had I reason to dread becoming

an Empress!"

"At length the day arrived for the public

announcement of the divorce. The Imperial

Council of State was convened in the

Tuileries, and all the members of the im-

perial family and all the prominent officers

of the Empire were present. Napoleon, with

his pale and care-worn features, but still

concealed by the drooping plumes which

were arranged to overshadow them, sacrific-

THE REPUBLICAN
Tuesday, June 19, 1849
FOR GOVERNOR:
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

We are authorized to announce COL. W. B. MARTIN, as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the U. S.

We are authorized to announce J. J. WALKER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the U. S., subject to the decision of a district Convention, should one be held.

We are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of the 7th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce COL. GEORGE REESE, of Chambers County, as a candidate to represent the 4th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce LEROY BEDWELL, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. ASHLOCK, as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce G. B. DOUTHIT, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector, of Benton County.

Candidates for Representative.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.
GEO. C. WHITLEY, Esq.
GEN. Z. WHITE,
R. B. KELLEY, Esq.
ASA SKELTON, Esq.
MAJ. JOHN A. FINDLEY,
WM. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.
COL. JOHN N. YOUNG,
HON. R. H. WILSON,
LEROY BEDWELL, Esq.
J. F. GRANT.

A new Post Office has been established at Moore's Mills in Randolph County on the Route from Carrollton Georgia, to Rockdale, Alabama, and Mr. S. Moore, has been appointed Postmaster.

Alexandria Division, Sons of Temperance, celebrated their first anniversary at that place on Saturday last. About one hundred members of the order marched in procession—a beautiful banner was presented by the Ladies of that place and vicinity, and an eloquent and appropriate address delivered by Mr. J. H. CALDWELL, Principal of the Jacksonville Female Academy. A public dinner was also given by the generous and hospitable citizens of the neighborhood. There was said to be a large number of people in attendance than had ever been witnessed on any former occasion, and from the fact that every thing passed off agreeably and pleasantly, no doubt a very decided impression was made in favor of the humane and benevolent aims and tendencies of the order.

Next week we will publish the address on the presentation of the banner.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

We announce the name of an additional candidate for Congress in this District in today's paper, that of Col. George Reese of Chambers, which makes the 4th democratic candidate now in the field. It is also expected by some that Mr. Bowdon will be at home in a few days and be a candidate.

Under these circumstances, but not desiring to express any preference between the democratic candidates, we would respectfully call the attention of the public to the recommendation of a portion of the citizens selected from the different parts of the County, to reconcile the conflicting claims of Messrs. Walker and Martin; and also a similar recommendation from near fifty Democrats, to hold a District Convention at Wedowee on the 1st Monday of July next. The last named recommendation proposes to hold a public meeting in this place on Monday the 25th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to said Convention.

The proposed District Convention will be held under circumstances, differing from any which have preceded it. Heretofore conventions were held before any whig was in the field, and solely to reconcile the conflicting claims of democrats which may have been one of the causes of the opposition they met with. Now there is a whig in the field, with almost a certainty of his election, if some means cannot be devised to reconcile the conflicting claims of Democrats; and there seems to be no other possible mode except by a Convention.

The democratic party have now a majority in the U. S. Senate, and according to the latest election returns, and calculations made on the subject, it requires but a gain of five to give them a majority in the House. And now, while the administration of the government is in the hands of their enemies, and they are suffering under the iron rule of a despotic ruler, it is surely no time for democratic friends to be quarrelling among themselves. It would be as dispiriting to our democratic friends in this district, as to those in other parts of the State, to see a quarrel among them at a time when they hope for and confidently expect a gain of one member in the House.

We have felt it our duty to state these facts and make these suggestions for the reflection of the democrats of the district, and hope we may not thereby incur the displeasure of those opposed to the Convention. We hope they will avail themselves of the liberty they possess, either through our paper or at the proposed meeting to express their views fully and freely. Let our motto be "Union, concession, harmony—everything for the cause, nothing for men."

For the Republican.

Dear Sir:—I see a call in your paper of the 5th inst., saying I would permit my name to go before the people as a candidate for Representative in the ensuing Legislature. I would be supported by many friends and voters. Being aware of my inability as a Statesman, together with other circumstances by which I am surrounded, will compel me to decline the proffered honor at this time.

But I feel grateful for the kind opinion entertained of me by many friends and voters.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.

WM. S. NICHOLS.

June 12th, 1849.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

J. F. GRANT, Esq.

In the Republican of the 12th inst., we notice a communication copied from the "Tallahassee Watchtower," purporting to come from Wedowee, under the subcription of "common sense."

We were a little surprised, however, that the author of "common sense" has expressed public opinion in such unqualified terms.

We among other democrats are also highly pleased with the talents, and unyielding integrity of A. J. Walker, Esq., and would gladly aid in his promotion, did we not in common with the expressed wish of the Democracy of Randolph County believe, that the Hon. F. W. Bowdon should be heard in his own defence.

We ascertain from a letter of that distinguished gentleman, that he is on his way home from Washington City; and that he has not yet determined what course to pursue; but remarks that he will inform his political friends of his position as soon as practicable.

That illustrious advocate of the "rights of the South" should be heard, before the Democracy of the 7th Congressional District, finally determine what course to pursue, none but the ungenerous will deem unreasonable.

We therefore say, and with more than "dictum de dicto" on our side, that F. W. Bowdon is the choice of Randolph, and should he decline to be a candidate, we will most cordially join with "common sense" in saying that A. J. Walker is the very man for the Democracy of the benighted seventh.

ROCKDALE.

June 13th, 1849.

"SATHOA RANCHE,"

June 14th, 1849.

Mr. Editor:

I notice call on me, in the Republican of the 12th inst., (without even the dignity of a fictitious name) "to become a candidate for a seat in the Lower Branch of our next Legislature," together with the awfullest "cramping" ever perpetrated in so short a communication. I doubt the author's sincerity; but if he really believes what he writes, he has a high opinion of me, than my utmost vanity ever allowed me to conceive.

But to be serious, Mr. Grant, without detracting, in the least, from the merits of the smooth dozen candidates now before the people, I must be permitted to say, I have noticed, for the last eight or ten years, in this County, for a seat in the Lower Branch of our Legislature, "than in any other county in the State; and that the capacity to fill the office, is in inverse ratio to the thirst. Without passing upon my own abilities, I shall claim the merit of not being one of the thrifty gentlemen, and trust, inasmuch as I decline the flattering call, that it will be accorded.

When the writer administered this morsel to my vanity: "In our opinion he is one of the men for the exigency, well versed in State policy, with a large fund of statistical and political information"—the first idea that occurred to me, was, that probably I had been underrating my own abilities; but when reflecting upon the "exigency," and drawing on my "fund of statistical and political information" for the future policy of the State, and her present financial condition, the first guess made, I missed her indebtedness between five and six millions, and knew nothing of the late Revenue Bill, beyond what was practically taught me by the Tax Assessor, a few days ago, when I gave in my taxes!

That a service, (at "this critical time") in our Legislature, would do honor to me, is a proposition that will admit of no doubt; but that it would "redound to the prosperity and glory of the State," is another that will admit of just as little.

Your ob't serv't,

DAN'L P. FORNEY.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

As there are several members of the Democratic party who have announced themselves as candidates for Congress, the undersigned citizens of Benton County, and members of said party, suggest the propriety of holding a Convention at Wedowee, on 1st Monday in July, in order that the conflicting interest of the candidates may be conciliated and a suitable person nominated as the Democratic candidate. We recommend that the citizens of Benton meet at the Court House, on Monday the 25th of June, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed Convention.

[The above recommendation is signed by near fifty democrats, but we are crowded for room, and it has been suggested to us as unnecessary to publish all the names.—Ed. Rep.]

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the appointment of Judge LARZ, of Alabama, as Solicitor of the Treasury, will soon be made.

Mr. Macready, sailed from Boston on the 23d ult., in the Hibernia, for Europe. No demonstration or disturbance attended his departure.

THE CITIZENS OF RANDOLPH.
FELLOW-CITIZENS.—We are apprised that there are several candidates in the field, desirous of representing you in the next Legislature.

One of the individuals maintains views which must come in direct contact with the wishes of a large portion of your fellow-citizens, and here we wish to state the principles of justice and sincerity.

That he is only preaching his pernicious doctrines to a portion is very evident, for persons conversant with state policy: he fills his pockets with pretended Democratic documents, but is very loathe to declare his real sentiments *vis a vis*. It is the real sentiments of this presuming candidate, that we wish to expose and to exhibit to your gaze.

He is one among the many who have been the instruments of bringing about the downfall of our State, and the indirect cause of so many complaints against our present laws. He holds forth to you fellow-citizens, whenever he makes free to state his true sentiments, that Alabama can never be freed from enormous taxation, unless her citizens adopt the following plan of repudiation.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.

WM. S. NICHOLS.

June 12th, 1849.

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But to be serious, Mr. Grant, without detracting, in the least, from the merits of the smooth dozen candidates now before the people, I must be permitted to say, I have noticed, for the last eight or ten years, in this County, for a seat in the Lower Branch of our Legislature, "than in any other county in the State; and that the capacity to fill the office, is in inverse ratio to the thirst. Without passing upon my own abilities, I shall claim the merit of not being one of the thrifty gentlemen, and trust, inasmuch as I decline the flattering call, that it will be accorded.

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That a service, (at "this critical time") in our Legislature, would do honor to me, is a proposition that will admit of no doubt; but that it would "redound to the prosperity and glory of the State," is another that will admit of just as little.

Your ob't serv't,

DAN'L P. FORNEY.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

As there are several members of the Democratic party who have announced themselves as candidates for Congress, the undersigned citizens of Benton County, and members of said party, suggest the propriety of holding a Convention at Wedowee, on 1st Monday in July, in order that the conflicting interest of the candidates may be conciliated and a suitable person nominated as the Democratic candidate. We recommend that the citizens of Benton meet at the Court House, on Monday the 25th of June, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed Convention.

[The above recommendation is signed by near fifty democrats, but we are crowded for room, and it has been suggested to us as unnecessary to publish all the names.—Ed. Rep.]

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the appointment of Judge LARZ, of Alabama, as Solicitor of the Treasury, will soon be made.

Mr. Macready, sailed from Boston on the 23d ult., in the Hibernia, for Europe. No demonstration or disturbance attended his departure.

For the Republican.

Dear Sir:—I see a call in your paper of the 5th inst., saying I would permit my name to go before the people as a candidate for Representative in the ensuing Legislature. I would be supported by many friends and voters. Being aware of my inability as a Statesman, together with other circumstances by which I am surrounded, will compel me to decline the proffered honor at this time.

But I feel grateful for the kind opinion entertained of me by many friends and voters.

Respectfully, Yours, &c.

WM. S. NICHOLS.

June 12th, 1849.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

J. F. GRANT, Esq.

In the Republican of the 12th inst., we notice a communication copied from the "Tallahassee Watchtower," purporting to come from Wedowee, under the subcription of "common sense."

We were a little surprised, however, that the author of "common sense" has expressed public opinion in such unqualified terms.

We among other democrats are also highly pleased with the talents, and unyielding integrity of A. J. Walker, Esq., and would gladly aid in his promotion, did we not in common with the expressed wish of the Democracy of Randolph County believe, that the Hon. F. W. Bowdon should be heard in his own defence.

We ascertain from a letter of that distinguished gentleman, that he is on his way home from Washington City; and that he has not yet determined what course to pursue; but remarks that he will inform his political friends of his position as soon as practicable.

That illustrious advocate of the "rights of the South" should be heard, before the Democracy of the 7th Congressional District, finally determine what course to pursue, none but the ungenerous will deem unreasonable.

We therefore say, and with more than "dictum de dicto" on our side, that F. W. Bowdon is the choice of Randolph, and should he decline to be a candidate, we will most cordially join with "common sense" in saying that A. J. Walker is the very man for the Democracy of the benighted seventh.

ROCKDALE.

June 13th, 1849.

"SATHOA RANCHE,"

June 14th, 1849.

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THE LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.
The foreign intelligence which we give more in detail in our paper of today, is fraught with the deepest interest and importance. Great movements are now in progress, upon the political chess-board of Europe, which we think will not fail to end in results most important for good or evil in their influence upon the condition and destinies of the masses of European society.

When one year ago the people of France, Germany, Austria, and several other countries of Europe, rose in the majesty of popular sovereignty, and demanded of their rulers a full recognition of their civil rights, and an extension of their political privileges, in the panic of fear which seized upon the monarchs and the aristocratic classes, those demands were acceded to, constitutions were granted and the foundations of popular liberty greatly enlarged.

Having obtained their ends, the people forbore to push their triumphs further and left their rulers in possession of their crowns and dominions. Here was their great error, as recent events now prove. Instead of abiding in good faith by the contracts which they entered into with the people, the sovereigns are now considering together to recall all the concessions which they were forced to make, and to rivet the chains of despotism still closer around the limbs of their deceived and betrayed subjects.

The people have at last opened their eyes to the actual existence of this atrocious conspiracy, and are preparing to defend themselves against the meditated attack of their sovereigns.

The heroic bravery of the patriotic Hungarians, and their brilliant successes over their Austrian tyrants, have inspired the popular masses of Europe with new courage, and infused into their hearts new hope. The battle for freedom will now be waged with renewed energy and enthusiasm, and we believe successfully; for men aroused to vengeance by the base treachery of their rulers, and the dangers which threaten their homes, firesides, and liberties, will fight with desperation unknown among those who serve in the ranks of kings.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that our warmest sympathies are with the noble patriots of Europe in the deadly struggle for liberty which is now impending over them. Whether successful or not, we sympathize with every people who make an effort to be free. If successful, we rejoice; if unsuccessful, we lament the issue which we applaud the efforts. All helps to weaken the arm of despotic power, and to advance the cause of human freedom.

It appears from the intelligence received, that a republic has been proclaimed in Hungary. Many may think this an imprudent step in the present condition of European affairs. But we are of a different opinion. We believe it was a master stroke of policy, worthy of the great genius ascribed to Kosuth. The issue is now made up between REPUBLICANISM and MONARCHY, and both parties have a distinct and prominent rallying point. This movement of the illustrious patriots of Hungary will summon every republican of Europe to the support of the cause. It will rally every friend of freedom, of whatever name or country, for now has come the issue between liberty and despotism. Europe must now be either republican or Cossack; and we have no doubt she will be republican, although her fields may be desolated with fire and sword, and her plains drenched with the blood of her sons.

The spirit of liberty seems to animate the bosoms and stir up the courage of the people everywhere. Not only have the noble Magyar distinguished themselves by prodigies of valor, but even the Romans, whose long servitude seemed to have paralyzed their energies and deprived them of the heroic virtues of their illustrious ancestors, have performed feats of courage and bravery which have filled the world with surprise and admiration. Let the stars of hope beam upon the people, and inspire them with the belief that victory is probable, and they will no longer cower and shrink away from a conflict with their oppressors. Nor will there be cowardism among them. All will be heroes. Our ardent prayer and belief are, that liberty and the people will triumph.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 8th.

The Russian force in the field and advancing to interfere in the affairs of Germany, is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand men. The Hungarians met and defeated the left wing of this army, killing six thousand, and taking thirty-six thousand prisoners, with arms, ammunition and cannon.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET Active—sales 3500 bales, on foreign account, Prices irregular.

HOMESICK.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier relates what he calls a remarkable feat. He says:

"Yesterday, on the Jefferson street road, we were much surprised at a young man's display of excellent horsemanship—that of picking his whip up at full gallop. He was a ranger of the last war, was wounded four times, and is now in this city under the medical treatment of Dr. Chon. We allude to Mr. Charles Moses, who was raised in this city, but now resides in Cincinnati."

Such feats were quite common with the late lamented Capt. Walker the Texan Ranger, who could even do more. He has been known to pick from the ground a letter that dropped from his hat, the horse at the top of his speed. Col. Kinney, of Texas, will seize a man by the back when under full headway, and place him in front of himself on horseback, in despite of his efforts to get away.—Still the best quoted above exhibits excellent horsemanship.

Cin. Eq.

RETRAX OF MR. BOWDON.—The following we find in the last Montgomery Flag & Advertiser:

"We regret very much to learn that Mr. Bowdon, on his way home from Washington, was taken ill, and was unable to proceed."

It is said that "Necessity is the Mother of Invention," wonder who his Daddy was? He must be a roarer.

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The foreign intelligence which we give more in detail in our paper of today, is fraught with the deepest interest and importance. Great movements are now in progress, upon the political chess-board of Europe, which we think will not fail to end in results most important for good or evil in their influence upon the condition and destinies of the masses of European society.

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It is hardly necessary for us

Gaines received the brevet of Major General. Shortly after, being badly wounded, he retired from the command. For his conduct at Fort Erie, General Gaines received complimentary swords from the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, and a medal from Congress.

After the war, General Gaines was assigned to the command of Florida, and bore a conspicuous part in all the contests with the Seminoles, in that territory.

By order of General Jackson, General Gaines presided over the Court Martial which condemned Arbutnot and Ambriester to be hung. In the capture of St. Marks, Fort Scott, Fort Gadsden, and Apalachicola, he acted as second in command to General Jackson.

About the 25th of August, 1818, General Gaines was killed at St. Augustine, and captured it. After this the military establishment was reduced, and but three General officers remained, of whom Gaines was one. He was assigned to the command of the Western Division, the duties of which he faithfully performed for many years.

When the Seminole war raged in 1836, and the honor of our arms, and the safety of our troops seemed to require some vigorous action, General Gaines raised a strong force in this city, and landed at Tampa Bay, marched to the Withlacoochee, where he fought a severe battle with the Indians, and held his position under the most embarrassing circumstances, until he was superseded by Gen. Scott.

General Gaines returned to this city where he remained, as commander of the Division, until the Mexican war broke out. His prompt and soldier-like conduct in calling out a large and effective force to send to the aid of General Taylor, when the reports of the critical position of General Taylor on the Rio Grande reached this city, have since received the sanction and approbation of the whole nation. Had his views been carried out, the war would have terminated earlier than it did.

Thus have we hastily run over the chief events in the stirring life of the brave old soldier, whom we have so long been accustomed to love, cherish and admire. The son of General Gaines was pure of spirit and true—his heart knew no guile—his spirit was brave, gallant and chivalric. His courtesy and kindness were inexhaustible; his charity and benevolence were boundless. A lofty sense of duty and of honor, an inflexible patriotism, presided over all his thoughts, actions and sentiments.

Thus do they pass away from us—the brave old soldiers of the heroic days of our Republic. Alas! how difficult it will be to supply their places, and perpetuate the staunch and sterling virtues which achieved, organized and protected the liberties of this great nation!

MRS. ANDREW JACKSON.
The New York Atlas says: "There is romance even among Statesmen." Mrs. Jackson, when she married the General, was Mrs. Roberts, and her husband was still living. She is in her eighth decade, and the object of the General's idolatry; "but the course of true love never did run smooth," and the youthful lovers differed and separated. The lady's original name was Donelson; she afterwards married a man by the name of Roberts, who proved to be a profligate, a brute, a drunkard and a tyrant. He was in the habit of beating his wife, and of otherwise treating her with great brutality.

This lamented state being made known to Gen. Jackson, he one day called at Roberts's house, took her away and placed her in a position where she would escape the fend-like conduct of her husband; Roberts complained that he was injured, and forcibly deprived of his wife's society; whereupon he was informed that if he did not quit quietly his ears would be disposed of. Subsequently, he submitted to divorce, and Gen. Jackson married the lady.

Mrs. Jackson was a good and very pious woman, but exceeding illiterate. She possessed none of the graces that adorn fashionable life, but was beloved by her husband with a mother's devotion. She was the only being on earth who could control his will and fierce and indomitable temper.

THE RUST IN WHEAT.
The following remarks from the Annual Report of the St. Johns (N. B.) Agricultural Society are one of the causes of rust in wheat, are thrown out, rather as a supposition than an opinion, with the view of exciting inquiry.

"The oat draws nutriment from the earth by side roots, which spread over the ground. The wheat plant has similar roots, but in addition thereto, when about to head, sends down a tap root into the earth, for the purpose, it may be presumed, of procuring the additional nutriment which its large, rich ear requires, and this tap root has been known to go down to the depth of four feet. We may observe that up to the time of sending down the tap root, the wheat is the hardiest and thickest of all the cereals, but afterwards the most liable to disease. This delicacy is accounted for, when we consider that land is generally undrained; that no more than a few inches of soil get the benefit of sun, air and moisture; and that therefore the root must encounter, in its downward travel, nothing but disappointment. If it comes in contact with the cold clay, or a wet, wet subsoil, turning back in despair, and dies. In accordance with the laws of nature, insects, or rust, (which is itself a fungus or vegetable insect), comes to finish the work of devastation on the dying plant. The forlorn farmer rails at the climate, and cries out that his wheat is killed by rust, while, in fact, it has died from starvation from the want of that food, which, as a provident husbandman, it was his duty to have provided for it."

TO THE WEATHER WISE.—Dr. Foster, of Burgess who is well known as a meteorologist declares that by journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father and himself, ever since 1767 to the present time, whenever the new moon happened on a Saturday, the following twenty days, have been wet and windy, in ninety cases out of twenty.

OLD ZACK'S JUG.

The following excellent temperance story is told by the editor of the Grand River Eagle. If the old Heroism in introducing exclusively the use of that kind of jug, recommended by him, he will have achieved a victory over his country's direct foe, which will far transcend the trophies of the battle field.

"We were highly amused yesterday. On the bridge that crosses the tumbling waters of the Grand Rapids, we met a hale old man, with 11 sons and 7 daughters, 37 grand-children and his own wife—the only one he had every had; with numerous horses, carts, waggons, oxen, cows, calves, sheep, and furniture of very antiquated appearance, among which were to be seen, cradles for babies, cradles for grain, spinning-wheels, pots, kettles, and almost every thing requisite for a settlement such as 57 blood relation will make in the Grand River country. After stopping the train and making many inquiries we asked the old gentleman what use there could be of a bottomless jug, which was carefully laid in a safe place among his domestic equipments, and received the following reply:

"Why, sir, I am a man of many years, and I have worked other people's land all my days—paid from four to nine bushels per acre rent, every year for doing it—have all that time used a jug with a bottom in it, and I got sick of footin' other people with my own hands, either landlors or rum-sellers; so I sent 7 of my boys down to Mexico to fight for some land—and they all got back safe, after fighting with Gen. Taylor, time enough to vote for him—and they brought seven quarter sections of land, that, please God, will be our own without rent."

"And now, that old jug, you see there, (pointing to the bottomless thing) shall hold all the whiskey or rum that will be used in my household while I control it; because old General Taylor told my son John that a jug without a bottom was the best kind of a jug to put in, in or in, and if he was John he'd serve all the jugs to him as he did the Mexicans—take away their power to kill us. Good day."

A TOUGH STORY.—Talk not of tough stories in Yankee newspapers after reading the following from a St. Petersburg Journal:

"A returned traveller from the north tells me of a curious mode they have in Siberia, of procuring the skin of the sable. Their fur is in the greatest perfection in the depth of winter, at which time the hunter proceeds to the forest, armed with a pitcher of water, and some carrion meat; he deposits the bait at the foot, and climbs himself to the top of a high tree. As soon as the animal, attracted by the scent, arrives, the man drops some water on his tail, and it instantly becomes frozen to the ground! On which, descending from his elevation with incredible rapidity his pursuer, with a sharp knife, cuts him transversely on the face. The sable, from the excess of pain, taking an extraordinary spring forward, runs off, and (his tail being fastened to the ground) out of his skin, of course, leaving it a prey to the hunter! Upon expressing a slight doubt as to the probability of this mode of skinning the animals, my friend assures me that he never could have believed it, had he not frequently beheld it himself."

How many fond mothers and frugal housewives keep their pretty daughters and their preserves for some extra occasion—some "big bug" or other, till both turn sour. This seems to us marvellously poor economy.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
We are requested to state that A. J. Walker, a candidate for Congress in this Congressional District, will address the people at the following times and places unless the Democratic party should hold a District Convention and nominate some other person, as the Democratic candidate. In the event of a convention should be held, and Mr. Walker should not be nominated, he will endeavor to get the nominee of the convention to fill the appointments remaining at that time.

On Wednesday 20 June at Goshen Cherokee Co.
"Thursday 21 " Cedar Bluff
"Friday 22 " Gaylesville
"Saturday 23 " Doves Mills
"Sunday 24 " Centre

On Tuesday 3 July at Bonoke Randolph Co.
"Wednesday 4 July at Griggs Mills Chambers
"Thursday 5 " at La Fayette
"Friday 6 " at Mount Jefferson
"Saturday 7 " at Melrose Tallapoosa Co.
"Sunday 8 " at Goldville
"Monday 9 " at Pinckneyville
"Tuesday 10 " at Talladega Talladega Co.
"Wednesday 11 " at Beech's Store
"Thursday 12 " at Sylacauga
"Friday 13 " at Dale County
"Saturday 14 " at Jacksonville

All the Candidates for Congress in the District are invited to attend and participate in the discussion.

Cheaper than Ever.
WOODWARD & PORTER having concluded to close their present business, now offer their

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS
Which is one of the most extensive in the country, at prices which will ensure ready sales. SUPERIOR INDEMENTALS ARE OFFERED TO CASH PURCHASERS.

They would remind those who should have paid them last winter, that they would do well to do so now.
June 19, 1849.—41.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The Law partnership of EARLE & McAFEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having business with the firm may settle the same with either of the partners.
G. T. McAFEE,
R. G. EARLE.

Public Meeting.
A public meeting will be held in the Court house in Jacksonville on Monday the 25th day of June, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic District Convention.

STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

Orphans Court Special Term, 1st day of June, A. D. 1849.

Notice. Is hereby given to all the creditors of the estate of Hugh Reese deceased, that Marcus D. Vance, and Thomas J. McGehee, Executors of the last will and testament of said Hugh Reese deceased have filed their petition in the Orphans Court of said county, setting forth in said petition, the insolvency of said Estate, and prays that the same may be declared insolvent.

The creditors aforesaid will therefore take notice, that on the 4th Monday in JULY next, said petition will be heard and determined by said court.
Issued on this 9th June 1849.
ROSS PHILIPS, Clerk c c c c.
June 19, 1849.—51

STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.
Orphans Court Regular Term 1st Monday in June, 1849.

THIS day came Rebecca Vandegrift Executrix and John Vandegrift Executor of the last Will and Testament of Christopher Vandegrift late of said county deceased and filed their account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, which were examined, and ordered to be filed, for the instruction of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all persons interested, to be and appear, before a court to be held on the 4th Monday in July 1849, to show the cause why said account should not be stated, and allowed, and final settlement of said estate there be made.
Issued on this 9th of June 1849.
ROSS PHILIPS, Clerk.

STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.
County Court sitting for Orphans business Regular Term, 1st Monday in June 1849.

THIS day came Alexander M. Godwin administrator of the Estate of John McLaughlin deceased and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate which were examined and ordered to be filed for the instruction of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held on the 6th day of August next, in the Town of Asheville to show cause if any why said account should not be stated and allowed and final settlement be made.
Issued on this 9th of June 1849.
ROSS PHILIPS, Clerk.

Notice.
I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the following described lots to wit: Lots No. 12, 13, 14, in the old plan of the Town of Jacksonville, levied on as the property of William Crutchfield to satisfy one Fi Pa in my hands, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, in favor of Taylor & Cleaveland for the use of C. B. Sisson.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.
June 19, 1849.

Also at the same Time and Place.
The E of the S E of Sec. 25 T 14 R. 9, East in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Joseph N. Smith, to satisfy one Fi Pa in favor of the State of Alabama, vs F. Folbert Joseph Smith and Carter McArthur seven Vendition's, 2 in favor of B. H. White, one in favor of C. Sublett one in favor of W. B. Martin, one in favor of Crow and Moore, one in favor of A. R. Smith, and one in favor of Joseph Stiner, all against said Smith and all issued from the circuit court of Benton county.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.
June 19, 1849.

Also at the same Time and Place.
Fraction A North East Corner of Pl. Section Two, Township Fifteen, Range six, East Levied on as the property of Nathan W. Wanslaw to satisfy one Vendition, in favor of A. G. Little issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county.

C. SUBLETT, Sheriff.
June 19, 1849.

Harrison's Columbian INKS.
BLACK, Blue, Red, Carmine and Indelible. For all common purposes of ordinary writing, they have a fluidity, beauty, and permanence of color not equalled by any Ink either in Europe or America. Sold by the subscriber, wholesale and retail, in any quantity; contained in handsome fluted glass bottles, varying in size from quarts to 1 oz.

Merchants and other dealers, are respectfully invited to call and examine these superior Inks, as they are offered by the gross or dozen, at prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
J. D. DICKERSON.
Rome, Ga. June 19, 1849.—41

TOBACCO.
The subscriber has for sale a good supply of HARRIS' FINE CHewing Tobacco which is offered to dealers at very low prices by the box.
J. D. DICKERSON.
Rome, Ga. June 19, 1849.—21

GEORGE E. HAYNES, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will attend promptly to all business, in the line of his profession, entrusted to his management in the several courts of Benton and adjoining Counties.
June 19, 1849.

SALE Under Decree in Chancery.

UNDER and by virtue of a final decree of the Hon'ble Chancery Court for the 30th Chancery District of Alabama, I shall proceed to sell ON MONDAY THE 6th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, to the highest bidder for cash, the unimproved North half of lot No. 47, in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville, in Benton county, Alabama, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Said decree awarded in the case of Isaac Day complainant and R. D. Rowland et al Respondents.
R. G. EARLE, Register &c.
June 19, 1849.—61

Temperance Celebration.
THE first anniversary of GOSHEN Division, No. 110, will be celebrated on Wednesday the 11th day of July next, by a public procession, addresses, &c. Neighboring Divisions and transient brethren, are most cordially and earnestly invited to attend.
Washington Section, No. 5, Cadets of Temperance, are also respectfully invited to attend.

Blanks of every description for Sale at this Office.

Amendments to the Constitution.
JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 1.
Proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

Section 1. Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the State of Alabama:

"Strike out the ninth section of the 'third article of the constitution' and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 9. The General Assembly shall cause an enumeration to be made in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and every ten years thereafter, of all the white inhabitants of the State and the whole number of representatives shall at the first regular session after such enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns entitled to separate representation, according to their respective number of white inhabitants, and the said apportionment, when made, shall be subject to alteration until after the next census shall be taken—the number of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred, and the number of Senators shall not exceed thirty three; yet each county notwithstanding it may not have a number of white inhabitants equal to the ratio fixed, shall have one representative."

Sec. 13. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years: Yet at the general election after every new apportionment, elections shall be held anew in every senatorial district, and the Senators then elected, when convened at the first session thereafter, shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be. The seats of those of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class, at the expiration of four years, dating in both cases from the day of election, so that one half may be biennially chosen, except as above provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further Resolved, That the sheriffs and other officers, holding elections on the first Monday in August eighteen hundred and forty nine, shall ask of each voter as he deposits his ballot, are you in favor of "Resolutions Number one," for amending the constitution, and shall register his vote according to his answer, and make due returns thereof: Provided, that each voter may endorse on his ticket "For Resolutions Number one," or "Against Resolutions Number one," of all of which said sheriff or other officer shall make due return to the Secretary of State according to the constitution, and within thirty days after the election.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.
Passed 4th March, 1848.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 2.
Proposing amendments to the Constitution:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama be proposed to the people of said State, and that if a majority of all the people voting at the election thereof, shall vote in favor of the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and also of the Judges of the inferior Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the constitution, and a majority of such voters for representatives shall not vote in favor of the election of Judges of the inferior Courts by the people, or the same shall not be ratified as aforesaid, then the said proposed amendment, with the exception of, and

without the following part therein, to wit: "and for the election of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts, (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established"—shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution: And if a majority of all the voters aforesaid, as representatives shall vote for the election of Judges of the inferior courts by the people, and the same shall be ratified, as aforesaid, and a majority of said voters shall not vote for the election by the people, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, or the same shall not be ratified, as aforesaid, then the amendment hereinafter set forth, with the exception of and without the following part of it, to wit: "for the election of the Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits respectively and" shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution; that is to say, at the end of the twelfth section of the fifth article of the constitution, add—But after the session of the General Assembly to be held in the winter of the years eighteen hundred and forty nine—fifty—the General Assembly shall provide by law for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits, respectively, and for the election of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts, (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established. The first Monday in November, in any year, shall be the day for the election of such Judges by the people; or such other day, not to be within a less period than two months of the general election for Governor, members of the General Assembly, or members of Congress, as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; but no change to be made in any circuit or district, or in the mode or time of election, shall affect the right of any Judge to hold office during the term prescribed by the constitution; except at the first elections thereof, to be made by the people, after the ratification of these amendments, or either of them; which elections shall then all be had on the same day throughout the State; and the terms of the Judges then to be elected, shall commence on that day. Vacancies in the offices of Judge shall be filled by the Governor, and the persons appointed thereto by him shall hold office until the next first Monday in November, or the next election day of Judges, and until the election and qualification of their successors respectively. And the General Assembly shall have power to annex to the offices of any of the Judges of the inferior courts, the duties of clerk of such courts respectively.

Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, and other officers charged by law with the superintendence of the next general election for representatives, to be held on the first Monday in August, in the year 1849, to ask each voter for representatives, as he hands in his ticket—1st. Are you in favor of the election of Circuit Court Judges by the people? and to endorse his answer upon his ticket, in favor thereof, thus: Circuit Judges yes; or if against thus: Circuit Judges no; and to ask the voter—2d. Are you in favor of the election of Judges of the inferior Courts by the people? and to endorse his answer, if in favor thereof, thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, yes; or if against thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, no. And the several Sheriffs and other returning officers, shall make their returns, respectively, of the vote upon the said proposed amendments, and each of them within thirty days after said election, to the Secretary of State; who shall communicate them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within the first week of the next session of the General Assembly. And for a failure to perform the duties herein prescribed, the said Sheriff, or other officers shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be sued for and recovered as in other cases of forfeiture by public officers to the State. And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, within sixty days after the next general election, aforesaid, to notify the solicitors, respectively, of such failure of the Sheriff, or other officers.

And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to cause these resolutions to be published for three months next before the said general election, in one newspaper printed in each of the following places, to wit: Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

L. P. WALKER,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN A. WINSTON,
President of the Senate.
Passed 1st March, 1848.

Secretary of State's Office
MONTGOMERY, Ala. 23d April 1849.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the original deposited in this office.
W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State

§2. If any sheriff or officer, holding election in this State, shall fail to perform the duties required of him by this act, such sheriff or other officer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to any person who may sue for the same; and shall also forfeit his office, and shall be incapable of holding the same again for the term of six years.

§4. It shall be the duty of the several returning officers, mentioned in this act, to return the number of all those who may vote for representatives and not for the proposed amendments, to the Secretary of State, at the same time and in the same manner that they return the votes for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution.—See City's Digest, Page 49—Sections 2 and 4.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in READY MADE CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c. Under the United States Hat, August 1849. If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT or CAP line, call on J. M. NEWBY & CO. and select them. The styles, quality and price will suit you.

We also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c. and look at them.

WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having personally selected, both at the North and in Charleston, a large and choice assortment of GROCERIES, and FOREIGN LIQUORS and WINES, of the most approved brands and qualities, now offers the following articles, as a part of the same, to his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms, at his store No. 139 East Bay, two doors South of Queen-street.

CHARLESTON, S. C. H. JESSEN.
SUGARS—Muscovado
St. Louis and New Orleans
Do. Loaf, Crushed and Powdered
COFFEE—Rio and Cuba
MOLASSES—West India, N. Orleans and Sugar House
TEAS—Gunpowder, Young and Old
Hyson and Black, of the latest importation
Sweet Oil in baskets, quarts and pints
Leaf and Chewing Tobacco
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3, and in kits
Coarse and fine Salt in sacks, and table Salt in boxes
HAMS—Shoulders and Sides
Loaf Lard in tubs and kegs
FLOUR—Superfine and extra family brands—Loaf and Chewing Tobacco, Eldorado brand
HAVANA SEGARS—All of direct importation and most celebrated brands
FRENCH BRANDIES—J. J. Dupuy's and Goddard's brand, in ½ and ¾ pipes
Holland Gin
St. Croix and Jamaica Rum
Port Wine and Madeira in ½ and ¾ casks, and Claret in boxes—all the above of direct importation and from under Custom House keys.
New Orleans Whiskey
Northern Rum and Gin, in bbls.
Boxes Soap and Candles, Charleston and Northern manufacture
Fruits in Brandy, and assorted Cordials, Brooms, Brushes, Wrapping Paper of all sizes, and in fact every article necessary for the supply of a retail Grocery Store.

BUTTER, Cheese, a fresh supply of Flour, Beer and Cider, &c. will be received weekly from the North. Orders from the country will be particularly attended to, and the Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded the same as if personally attended to by the parties ordering.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! AND NO MISTAKE.
The citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber and examine his Stock of

DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of printed Lawns, French Muslins, Boregas, Silks, and silk Tissues, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslin, Scotch and French Gingham, and a large variety of PRINTS; also a well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing.
Panama Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes &c. Which he pledges himself to sell as cheap if not

A Little Cheaper
than they can be got any where else. CALL EXAMINE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.
JOSEPH SULZBACH.
May 15, 1849.—11

Tax Collector's Sale.
ON MONDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, in obedience to and in the manner prescribed by the present revenue law of said State, the east half of the south-east fourth of S 20, T 21, R 12, adjoining the lands of Thomson, Reaves and Mickle, near High Pine creek, State and County tax 70 cts. owner unknown.
E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

Also—At the same time and place,
and by virtue of the same authority, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, in obedience to and in the manner prescribed by the present revenue law of said State, the east half of the south-east fourth of S 20, T 21, R 12, adjoining the lands of Thomson, Reaves and Mickle, near High Pine creek, State and County tax 70 cts. owner unknown.
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E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—6m—\$7 50.

THE "MONTGOMERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S" IRON WORKS!
ARE now in readiness for the reception and prompt execution of all orders in their line, and are fully prepared for the manufacture of Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Rail Roads, and Mill Work of all kinds, both cast and wrought. On bearing and casting for Cotton Gins, Pumps, Balloons, and other descriptions of Iron Railings, of every variety; as also Tancy Cast Iron Work of every description; Gudgeons and Cast Iron Wheels of all sizes and patterns; Cast Iron Fire Places, Grates, Window Linels and Sills, both plain and ornamental; Cast Iron Columns; Water Pipes, Lamp and Anvils; Poles; Shafting and Pulleys of all sizes; Sugar Kettles and Boilers; Cast and wrought Iron Ploughs of various patterns. In short all descriptions of Cast and wrought Iron work, both heavy and light; Saw and Grind Mill Iron, Gearing, &c. constantly on hand; Light and Heavy Forging, of every description, done with dispatch. Prices moderate, and all work warranted. The attention of Captains and Owners of our river Steam Boats is particularly invited. Various sizes of Great Bar patterns always on hand. Highest prices (in cash or note) paid for old Iron. Patterns of all kinds made to order.

Wool Department.

This department will soon be prepared for spinning and weaving. The Double Carders are now in operation and connected with them a newly invented Barrer, which takes the Barr from the wool and beats from it every particle of trash without injury to the staple. Wool promptly carded, at 10 cts. per pound.—Woolen fabrics or cash given for wool.

No wool purchased or received for carding without being well washed. The Flouing & Grist Mill. Will shortly be in operation—of which due notice will be given.

LUMBER PLANES.

In successful operation, and planned Lumber of all descriptions always on hand. Flooring prepared for laying down at \$18 (mill measure) per thousand and feet.—Same when brought to the plane, dressed, tongued and grooved at \$5 per thousand.

Deliveries will be made on Boats or the Rail Road, free of drayage. The patronage of all who desire to encourage home enterprise is respectfully solicited, and assurance given of the superiority of all work coming from the company.
Address GINDRAT & Co. or J. S. WINTER & Co. Agents, Montgomery Manufacturing Co. Montgomery, Aug. 8, 1848.

Tax Collector's Sale.
ON Monday the sixth day of August next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, in obedience to and in the manner prescribed by the present revenue law of Alabama, the N. W. fourth of S 31, T 19, R 9, adjoining the lands of Francis Dyer, near the waters of Fox creek near the Talladega line. State and county tax \$2 50 cts. Levied on as the property of William R. Jordan.
ELIJAH HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7 50.

Also—At the same time and place,
and by virtue of the same authority, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the S. W. fourth of S 31, T 19, R 9, also the W. half of the N. E. fourth of S 6, T 20, R 9, both pieces lying on the waters of Fox creek adjoining lands of F. Dyer and Wm. Jordan, near the Talladega line; levied on as the property of Wm. McPherson to pay the State and County Taxes.
E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7 50.

